

SAYS ROADS WISH TO HURT WILSON

Firemen's Head Makes Charge
After Men Reject Plan for
Arbitration by Board
of Six Men.

CARTER DELAYS WALKOUT

Federal Mediators Still Hope to
Avert Tie-Up—Managers Silent
on Rejection of Move for
Peace Except Under
Erdman Act.

William S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engine-men, practically gave up hope yesterday of persuading the fifty-four Eastern railroads to accept arbitration under the Erdman act. He did not issue his strike order last night, but he let his lieutenants at the division headquarters know his opinion, and warned them to be ready to release the strike order, which has been printed and distributed to them.

"The railroads need a strike in their business," said he. "They need it to embarrass Woodrow Wilson and for other reasons; and I'm afraid they're going to get it."

But the situation still remains in the hands of the two federal mediators, Martin A. Knapp, presiding judge of the United States Commerce Court, and H. W. Hanger, acting Commissioner of Labor. The mediators did not confer with either side yesterday. Judge Knapp went to Washington, but Mr. Hanger said he would be back on Monday.

"There'll be no strike," said Mr. Carter, "until the mediators throw up their hands."

Firemen Reject Plan.

As Mr. Carter's remarks on Friday night foreshadowed, the firemen rejected with finality the railroad proposal that the Erdman act be modified for the purposes of the present controversy to provide an arbitration board, not of three members, but of six, two to be selected by each side and the remaining two by these four. A communication to this effect was sent to the conference committee of managers when the committee representing the union emerged at noon from a conference which had lasted the entire morning.

When asked to explain the attitude of the railroads in refusing to accept the conditions of the federal law Mr. Carter propounded this counter question:

"If you had prepared a bushel basket or, rather, a carload of statistics for presentation which you couldn't swear to in a court of law, would you invoke the Erdman act?"

"Let me tell you something," he continued. "The railroads for years have been appealing to the Erdman act to settle differences with their employees. They did so in 1910 in the case of the Western firemen. That was just as big a case as this, just as many railroads and a larger territory. They did so in 1907 in the case of the engineers, and again when the conductors and trainmen made their demands. In both instances the interests involved were just as great as in this controversy. It is only in the last year or two that they

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"HANDS OFF," TAFT RULE ON MEXICO

Sunday Morning Meeting of
Cabinet Backs Up President's
Idea of Non-Intervention
in Reply to Madero.

MUST PROTECT FOREIGNERS

Mexican President To Be Told
in Diplomatic Language That
the United States Insists
on Safety of Its
Citizens.

Washington, Feb. 16.—"Hands off" Mexico for the present was the decision of President Taft and the Cabinet, reached at a conference which lasted until the early hours of this morning.

Mr. Taft and seven of his advisers gathered in the White House. After reviewing the situation from every angle, and particularly the proposal of an armistice in Mexico City, during which non-combatants are to be removed, with the creation of a neutral zone for the American Embassy, they determined to reaffirm the non-intervention attitude of the United States, but meanwhile keeping the army and navy ready for instant action.

The reply to President Madero's plea for non-intervention, received by telegraph to-day, as framed by Secretary Knox, was in diplomatic terms a reaffirmation of the attitude of the United States as expressed in previous correspondence. There was an impression at the White House that the reply might not be sent to-night, if at all.

The Cabinet meeting broke up just after 12:30 a. m., and Secretary Knox announced that Secretary Hilles would make public the only statement to be given out. Other members of the Cabinet referred all inquiries to Mr. Hilles, whose statement was as follows:

"At a meeting of the Cabinet to-night various dispatches from Mexico were considered, and it was decided that the information so far gained afforded no basis for a change in the policy of the government of the United States already indicated many times in the last two years."

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Taft held a conference with the Cabinet to-night to discuss the Mexican situation and President Madero's telegram of to-day asking that intervention be held off. The meeting broke up after a half hour's talk to permit the President to attend the Cannon dinner, but the members reassembled before midnight to continue the conference.

The President said he hoped the disquieting dispatches from Mexico would not arouse the American people and that the pressure on Congress would not become so great that a majority would feel called on to respond to a demand for intervention. According to his latest information, there is little sentiment in Congress for intervention.

The early Cabinet meeting followed a conference between President Taft, Secretary Stimson and Brigadier General Crozier, president of the Army War College, who were called to go over the plans one again that would be put into effect in case intervention became necessary. If the army is to be sent into Mexico the transports will be dispatched from Galveston instead of Newport News.

No new orders resulted from the conference, but Mr. Stimson and General Crozier were told to be ready for any emergency. The President was still of the opinion that intervention would be unnecessary. He reiterated that he would direct intervention only in case of a wholesale murder of American citizens.

If Congress chooses to find a cause bell in the casualties incident to street fighting in Mexico City the President would not oppose it.

The President and the Secretary of State believe the retirement of President Madero would pacify a certain element of the revolutionists and obviate occasion for further attacks by Diaz. The status of Diaz would promptly be changed by the resignation of Madero, as Francisco de la Barra, ex-Ambassador to the United States, would succeed as Provisional President, and thereby restore the confidence of the better class of Mexicans and of the foreign powers.

Communication Interrupted.

The Department of State's latest report from Ambassador Wilson to-day was sent last midnight and the administration has been forced to rely largely on press dispatches for information. The delay in telegrams is attributed to the interruption of telegraphic communication by the rebels.

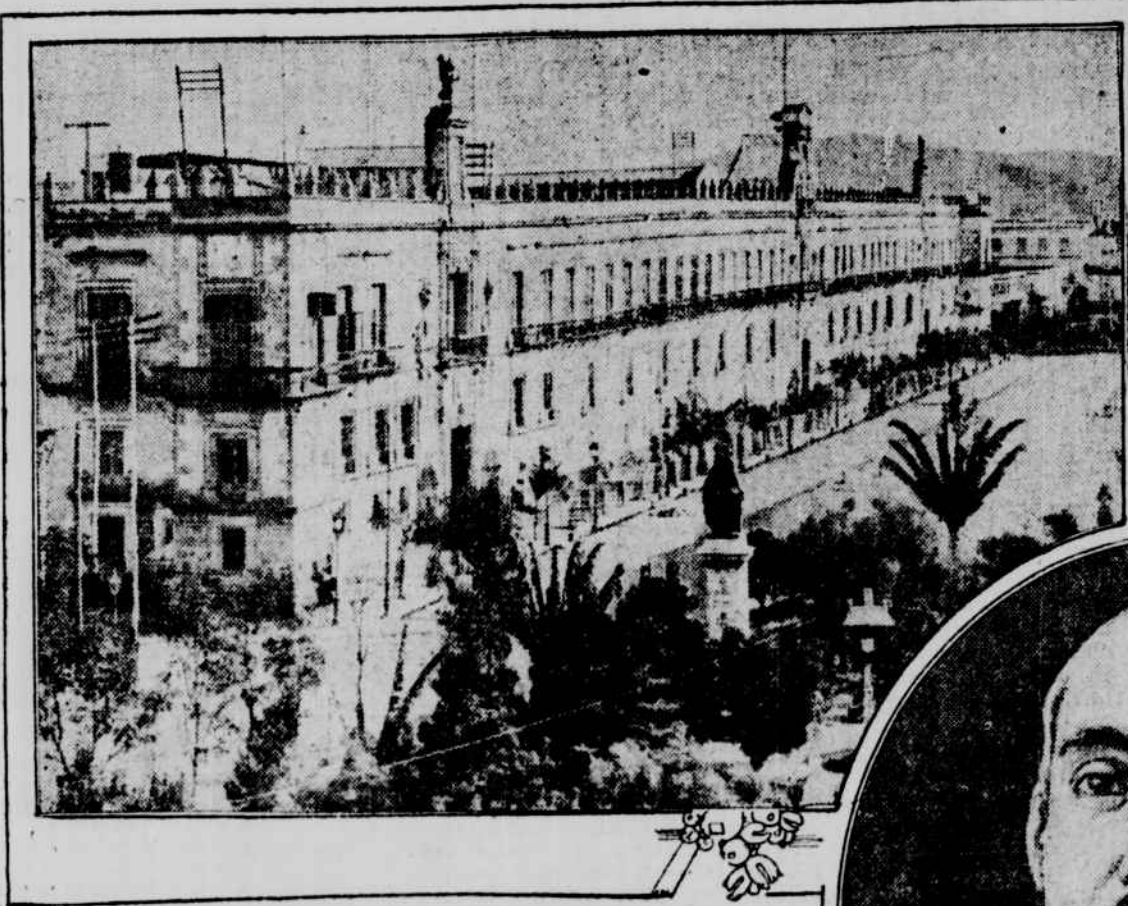
By Mr. Wilson's figures the total casualties yesterday was six killed and forty-eight wounded.

In the thick of the fighting the president of the local Red Cross was killed by bullets from some unknown source while at work in the Plaza, and both the Red Cross and the White Cross have been obliged to disband.

While President Taft is anxious to delay action as long as possible, it is certain that the mobilization of troops at Galveston will be begun soon, if the latest turn of the situation in Mexico City does not develop prospects of the immediate restoration of order in the capital. The military forces are in readiness to move, and had not the situation in Mexico City taken the new turn the first brigade of the first division of the army would have started to-day for Newport News to embark for Galveston.

MADERO STANDS FAST, DEFIES THE SENATE, DECLARES HE WILL REMAIN PRESIDENT

THE NATIONAL PALACE, WHERE MADERO DEFIES HIS ENEMIES.
A deputation from the Mexican Senate called at the Palace yesterday to ask the President to resign.



"NONSENSE TO RESIGN," MADERO DECLARES THROUGH TRIBUNE

President Madero, through an interview with the Tribune correspondent just before the government censor seized the cable late yesterday, told all the world that he intended to keep the Presidency of the Mexican Republic. He said:

"What nonsense! Why should I resign? Will it help conditions permanently? Not at all. What I have gone through within the past year and a half would be the experience of any one who might succeed me. I have fought thus far, and I might as well continue."

"It is my duty to stay at the head of the government, where the people have elected me. I am willing to arbitrate or to do anything that a man may do honestly and properly to bring peace to my country, but I shall not act the part of a coward."

HUNGER-MADDENED DOGS ATTACK MAN IN PARK

Pack, Wolf-Like, Almost Tears
Him from Tree Before Arrival
of Mounted Patrolman.

Wolfish wild dogs which prowl the woods and lonely recesses of Forest and Highland parks, just over the Queens Borough line from Brooklyn, attacked William Schimpel, of Old South road, Woodhaven, yesterday, while he was walking in Fresh Pond road.

The dogs, maddened by hunger, came at him from all sides. Schimpel defended himself with a heavy stick, knocking down and maiming several of the animals, but he was bitten time and again in the hands and legs. Finally he fled, taking refuge in a low tree, and although exhausted, dragged himself up into a crotch in a limb, six feet from the ground.

The dogs, howling and snapping, tried to drag him down, but with blows of his stick he managed to keep the boldest of them off, until the arrival of Mounted Patrolman Brown, who heard his cries for help and the yelping of the dogs.

The policeman charged the dogs and shot and killed two of them. They jumped at his horse and then turned and fled. Schimpel had been treed by the dogs for two hours, and he was chilled with cold and weak from the effect of his wounds.

"If you had not come soon or other help had not reached me these devils would have got me eventually," he said to Brown, who took him to St. Mary's Hospital. "They'd have eaten me up, sure."

THE MAINE ANNIVERSARY

Memorial Services at American Club, Havana.

Havana, Feb. 15.—Memorial services commemorative of the blowing up of the Maine fifteen years ago were held to-night at the American Club by the Havana Camp of Spanish-American War Veterans.

General Nunez, chief of the Cuban veterans, and many comrades, as well as many American visitors, attended the services.

MARINES EXCITE CAPITAL

Washington Thought They Had
Started for Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Companies of marines and bluejackets marching through the streets of Washington late to-day threw the capital into excitement, and spread abroad the report that the capital forces were about to be entrained for Mexico.

The companies were marching back from the Maine memorial services in Arlington National Cemetery.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S LIFE HUNG ON MERE CHANCE

Amundsen Tells of Decision at
Last Moment to Take Oil
from South Pole.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Captain Roald Amundsen barely missed leaving ten gallons of oil at the South Pole, it was learned here to-day. The fuel might have saved the lives of Captain Scott and his companions. Captain Amundsen spoke of the oil by chance.

"The day was bright and not very cold," said Captain Amundsen. "There was a general inspection of the outfit before we started back, and for some time I debated with myself whether or not to leave behind two five-gallon cans of oil I did not expect to need. In the end I did not leave the oil."

Captain Amundsen said he had no reason to suppose that the oil would have been of any use to any one at the South Pole, but that he had not left it was a melancholy reflection.

SCOTT FUND STILL SMALL

Sources of Collection in Eng-
land Too Multitudinous.

London, Feb. 15.—The slowness of the British public in subscribing to the funds being raised for a memorial to Captain Robert F. Scott and his comrades who died on the expedition to the South Pole is causing much chagrin. Only about \$40,000 has thus far been collected in spite of the urgent appeals of the entire press. The dilatoriness of the public response is attributed to the multiplicity of the sources of collection, which in many cases overlap.

SOWS "WILD OATS" AT 72

Prisoner Tells Court He Want-
ed "Just One Spree."

Massillon, Ohio, Feb. 15.—A plea that he was sowing his "wild oats" gained liberty for Jacob Schneider, seventy-two years old, of Orrville, Ohio, arrested here on a charge of intoxication.

Schneider told Mayor A. N. Kaley, before whom he was arraigned, that he always had led a sober life, but wished for once before he died to know what pleasure there was in the cup that cheers. He said that he decided he had better not wait until he was older or he might miss the experience. The usual lecture-to-youthful first offenders was delivered to Schneider by the Mayor.

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FEDERALS DISCUSS PROPOSAL OF TRUCE

Hostilities Suspended at Night,
Pending Decision on Declar-
ing an Armistice.

(By The Associated Press.)

Mexico City, Feb. 15.—The proposition is under consideration by Madero and his ministers to-night to declare a truce of from twelve to twenty-four hours. The matter has been referred to General Huerta, who has suspended hostilities until 11 o'clock, when his answer will be given.

In the interim foreigners will be removed from the danger zone.

It is also proposed to define a zone about the American Embassy which will be respected. Diaz has agreed, provided the federals accept this proposal.

DEWEY SUED FOR DOG BITE

Man Asks \$20,000 for Assault
by Admiral's Pup.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Admiral Dewey's dog bit William T. Johnson last July, and Johnson sued the admiral to-day for \$20,000.

The pup was in charge of the admiral's coachman, and Johnson made him a defendant also.

ILLNESS HALTS LAWMAKERS

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis
Forces Texans to Suspend.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 15.—Prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis among Texas legislators caused a halt in the work of both houses to-day.

In the last three days two members of the House have died from the disease, and to-day, when it was reported that Representative John C. Hunt was stricken, proceedings of the two houses were stopped by the presiding officers.

The Senate will not meet until February 24 and the House not until March 3.

TYPHOID IS DECREASING

Last Month's Cases Less than a
Third of Those in Jan., 1912.

An abnormal decrease in the number of typhoid fever cases for the first six weeks of the present year, as compared with the same time last year, was indicated in reports made yesterday to the office of the Health Commissioner of the Department of Health.

From January 1 to February 11 there were reported 116 cases in all boroughs, as against 352 for the corresponding time in 1912, or fewer than one-third the cases in the latter year. Manhattan showed a marked falling off in January, as did all the boroughs. There were 97 cases in January of this year, as against 236 in January, 1912.

Refuses Even to Receive Demand for His
Resignation; Saying He Will Not
Act the Coward.

MORE AMERICANS ARE VICTIMS

Ambassador Wilson Narrowly Escapes Bullet Which
Pierces Embassy Building—Diaz Refuses Consent
to Armistice—More Sharp Fighting in City
Streets Without Decisive Results.

While the following dispatch from The Tribune correspondent was being written in the cable office in Mexico City a rebel machine gun on the roof of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, a third of a mile away, opened fire on a federal machine gun on top of a building in the rear of the office.

Several bullets entered a third floor window of Porter's Hotel, across the street from the cable office, killing R. N. Meredith, representative here of the National Cash Register Company. A bullet pierced his brain. Meredith was on his honeymoon. Sidney Southerland, a correspondent, was wounded in the leg at the same time.

As The Tribune's dispatch was being sent, at 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon, a government censor appeared at the cable office and took control of all messages.

Six of the correspondents of foreign newspapers stationed in Mexico City entered a formal protest against the establishment of the censorship.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Mexico City, via Galveston, Feb. 15.—President Madero made it very plain to-day that if his resignation is the price required to purchase peace between the government and the Diaz rebels and to avert possible American intervention, he is not prepared to pay it now or in the immediate future, unless the tide turns against him much stronger than it has thus far.

The President resisted to-day the pressure brought to bear on him to quit office to the extent of declining to receive up to a late hour this afternoon the committee from the Senate appointed to convey to him the information that it was the sense of the upper body of Congress that he should resign.

Madero is still firmly of the opinion, according to persons who talked with him to-day, that he can wage a winning warfare against the turbulent and irreconcilable elements of the country which threaten to overwhelm him. His determination has been strengthened by accession to the government forces of General Blanquet and eleven hundred men from Toluca, in Mexico State. Blanquet arrived at Tacuba, a suburb, last night, and marched his troops into the city this morning.

This brings the government forces to nearly eight thousand. Although it has been rumored that important defections occurred during the week, the fact is that not more than a hundred or so federals, all irregulars, have deserted or gone over to Diaz.

The importance of the action of the Senate to-day can be largely discounted because of the well known political affiliations of most of the Senators who took part in the special session at which it was decided to ask for Madero's resignation. These men played politics. How much of actual good faith underlies their action is a question.

There is no doubt of the sincerity, honesty and patriotism of ex-Provisional President de la Barra, on whose initiative of yesterday in trying to bring Madero and Diaz together the Senate's act hinges principally. De la Barra's name was used by the Senators who are radically opposed to the administration with greater freedom, doubtless, than meets with de la Barra's approval. De la Barra wants peace, regardless of his personal ambitions or fortunes, political or otherwise. Some of the politicians who are howling for Madero to get out cannot be credited with any higher motive or aim than personal politics and expediency.

The sequence of events which culminated in the Senate's action to-day began on Monday night, when de la Barra sent a message to Madero, offering to do what he could to promote some sort of an understanding or agreement with Diaz. Madero replied, thanking him, but saying that the government would be satisfied with nothing excepting Diaz's unconditional surrender. Afterward de la Barra talked with General Angeles, to bring whom and his troops to the city Madero went to Cuernavaca in an automobile on Sunday.

The President, through General Angeles, requested de la Barra to confer with him yesterday in the National Palace. Several hours' talk culminated in de la Barra being authorized to confer with Diaz and his principal aid, General Mondragon, on the basis of a proposition to suspend hostilities and appoint a joint commission to arbi-



GENERAL VICTORIANO HUERTA.
Who commands all the Madero forces in the capital.

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